

M'GUIRE NAMES C.F. MURPHY, JR.

Says That Tammany Chief's
Nephew Was Partner in
Bonding Scheme.

TELLS OF GRAFT PLAN

Offered to Get Contracts for
Contributors to Demo-
cratic Fund.

REPUBLICANS ON STAND

Four Contractors Swear They
Sent Money to Mack, Just
as Hull Did.

District Attorney Whitman forced from George H. McGuire of Syracuse yesterday the admission that he offered to get State business for contractors who would contribute to the Democratic campaign fund and pay him for his pains. He said that he asked them to give \$5,000 each to help the campaign along and to give him and his brother, James K. McGuire, a commission on all material used in carrying out their contracts.

McGuire, halting and fending every bit of the way, eluding many direct answers by replying to questions that were not asked, was forced to admit also that he and his brothers are the partners of Charles F. Murphy, Jr., in the business of bonding contractors. Mr. Murphy is a nephew of the Tammany leader.

In explaining his scheme to get campaign contributions and enrich himself, McGuire swore that he proposed that contractors deduct the amount of their contributions from his commission fees. When he was asked if this scheme would not operate to make the State itself pay the campaign contributions he avoided an answer by declaring that the plan proposed by him did not go through, because he finally came to doubt his ability to put over a scheme of alternate specifications, which would have been necessary if he were to make good on his bargain.

These surprising admissions seem to fix once and for all the jurisdiction of the New York authorities over the scandal in highway contracts. McGuire's conversations with the contractors were held in this city or over the telephone with contractors in this city.

Whatever the investigation to be conducted by Special Deputy Attorney-General James W. Osborne may develop there is apparently nothing left for Mr. Whitman to do but go to the bottom of the alleged graft as it was played here.

McGuire testified at the first of the John Doe hearings before Chief Magistrate McAdoo that he and his brother, operating under the name of McGuire & Co., did more bonding of contractors than all other bondsmen in the State. Yesterday he swore that they and Charles F. Murphy, Jr., did not do more than 25 per cent. of this business. They share it equally, he said. They represent the same company, the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, and every bond the McGuire write means a commission for Murphy and every one that Murphy writes means money in the McGuire pockets.

Denies Sulzer Conference.
The witness began by denying that he ever saw Gov. Sulzer or Highway Commissioner John N. Carlisle in Cooperstown. He said again that he did not recall that he ever had talked with Gov. Sulzer about the Barber Asphalt Company.

He was asked then to tell what were the differences between a "natural, solid asphalt" and a liquid asphalt. He described how one was dug up with pick and shovel after it had come out of the earth and dried hard under the sun, while the other was scooped up as it bubbled out of the earth.

Mr. Whitman asked him if he didn't know that the only difference between them was that one was dried under the sun and the other was not. He was asked if he did not know that the courts have decided that there is no difference in quality between them. In answer he said he knew that experts had testified that the liquid asphalt does not conform to the specification calling for a solid asphalt. He said he did not know the asphalt was the same.

"Were you responsible for the term 'solid' being used in the specifications?" he was asked.

"No, I was not."

"Do you know that in the city of New York only the word 'natural' appears in the specifications and that the same asphalt is used here, whether it is solid or liquid?"

"I don't know that."

"Did you ask that the words 'natural,' 'solid' be put in the specifications?"

"I don't recall. I may have said 'natural,' but I don't think I suggested 'solid.'"

"Why did you suggest 'natural?' You were not a contractor. You didn't have anything to do with it."

"Yes, and your purpose was to exclude all other asphalt except that of the Barber company?"

"Not to exclude all others. There were others who produced solid asphalt."

"Did you know that the Warner-Quinn Company was supplying asphalt?"

"I knew they were doing some work."

Asks About Motive.
"Wasn't it your purpose to exclude the Warner-Quinn Company because they wouldn't pay you?"

"No."

"Didn't you go to the Warner-Quinn Company?"

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TRAINS GET ORDER BY WIRELESS

Stations Keep in Touch With Speeding Engines, Test Shows.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 21.—Wireless for transmitting train orders to a train crew in transit is a success if the tests to-day between a wireless operator on No. 3 Lackawanna Limited and the wireless station at Binghamton and Scranton can be used as a criterion.

On the train when the tests were made were L. B. Foley, superintendent of telegraph and telephone of the Lackawanna; J. J. Graf, telephone engineer of the company, and C. M. Berger, an operator. After the train left Hoboken they were in communication with the wireless station on the Wanamaker Building for ten miles after the train left Scranton. After the train left Binghamton constant communication was kept up between the train and station until Owego was reached, thirty miles distant.

HYDE TO WED NEXT TUESDAY.

Marriage to Contesse de Gontaut-Biron to Be Quiet Affair.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The wedding of J. Hazen Hyde, formerly vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and the Contesse de Gontaut-Biron, daughter of John G. A. Leishman, at one time United States Ambassador to Germany, will be celebrated at the Holy Trinity Church here next Tuesday. The wedding will be a very quiet affair.

SENATOR STEPHENSON IS SUED FOR \$50,000

Rodney Sackett Says It Is Due
Him for Handling Finances
of Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—An action was begun in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day by Rodney Sackett, claiming \$50,000 from Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin for political services. Sackett is a citizen of Berlin, Wis., but until recently has been an executive clerk of the Senate. He lost his position under the reorganization by the Democrats.

Sackett states that Senator Stephenson asked him in September, 1908, to "take entire charge of the settling of all expense accounts arising out of and incident to the defendant's campaign for the Republican nomination as Senator."

This was the campaign before the State primary for the nomination. Senator La Follette made a fight to unseat his colleague for securing his election by "corrupt practices and methods." The effort to unseat Senator Stephenson failed.

Sackett alleges he took personal charge of the accounts, auditing them, and succeeded in cutting down many bills. After that work had been done, he says, he made up and verified the itemized statement of expenditures required to be returned to the Secretary of State of Wisconsin. Sackett claims that the Senator's expenditures were approximately \$111,000. He alleges further that he had to make many trips between Washington and Wisconsin and to New York and elsewhere.

The other claims on account of services rendered relate to services Sackett says he performed for Senator Stephenson at the Senator's request in the long fight to unseat him, which extended over two years.

Sackett claims he not only collected much of the evidence on behalf of Senator Stephenson but that he kept him advised constantly as to the attitude of the Senators while the case was pending before them. He says Senator Stephenson promised at the time the work was undertaken to see that the plaintiff was compensated.

Sensor Stephenson is now at his home in Marionette and probably will not return to Washington until after the holidays.

DOCTOR HELD AS OPIUM MAKER.

Customs Agents Find Forty Pipes
and Much Drug in His Place.

Customs agents raided the offices of Dr. Herman Seidler at 152 East Twenty-second street yesterday afternoon and confiscated forty opium pipes and a considerable quantity of the drug. The doctor, who has a large practice on the East Side, was placed under arrest for manufacturing opium and running a smoking parlor in the same apartment where he treats women patients.

Before his arraignment Dr. Seidler told Assistant United States Attorney Boyle that he would just as leave go to jail to get away from the drug, which he admitted smoking. His sister, Miss Jennie Seidler, an attorney and writer, entered a plea of not guilty.

REMOVING MOLES DANGEROUS

French Academy of Medicine Says
Cancer May Result.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The removal of face blemishes, such as moles, is liable to cause cancer, according to the Academy of Medicine, which has been studying the subject. These "beauty spots," it is said, are often nursing grounds for cancer.

TOO MANY ROSENTHALS FOR HIM

Joseph Asks Judge to Cut Number
in His Neighborhood to 677.

Joseph Rosenthal, a salesman, asked Justice Sesbury yesterday to permit him to change his name to Renthal because they are 678 persons named Rosenthal in the part of the city where he lives, and ninety-eight of them have the same initials as himself.

"The reason this request is made by the petitioner is that he has a son 3 years old who will soon enter school, and that the interests of the infant would be substantially promoted by the change to a shorter and less common name," said Rosenthal.

The court gave permission for the change.

MUNSEY BUYS BANK BESIEGED BY RUN

Takes Over U. S. Trust Co. of
Washington, With Its \$6-
500,000 Obligations.

MERGER TO BE EFFECTED

Moving Spirit in Concern.
Former Texan, Had Meteoric
Rise as Financier.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A run started on the United States Trust Company and its five branches here this afternoon. As a result the announcement was made late to-night that Frank A. Munsey's trust company of this city has taken over the threatened institution with its \$6,500,000 of obligations to depositors and all its assets.

The prompt action by Mr. Munsey and local financiers who acted with him in bringing about the merger has saved the United States Trust Company from serious embarrassment, if not from temporary suspension.

Lawrence O. Murray, until a few months ago Controller of the Currency, is president of the United States Trust Company, and Eldridge E. Jordan, who has had a meteoric rise as a banker in Washington, has been the moving spirit behind the trust company.

To-morrow morning at the opening of business depositors of the United States Trust Company will find hung from the side walls of the main banking house and its various branches cambric signs announcing the overnight change.

The Munsey Trust Company is a \$2,000,000 corporation organized last spring by the New York magazine and newspaper owner. Its deposits are approximately \$1,700,000. The United States Trust Company has a capital of \$1,250,000 and deposits of more than \$5,000,000.

U. S. Trust Co. Loses Identity.

Under the terms of the transfer the United States Trust Company is taken over as a going concern and merged and obliterated as to identity in the Munsey Company.

The terms of the merger will include the elimination of Mr. Jordan, the young Texan, whose almost romantic career in Washington's financial world began about twelve or thirteen years ago.

Mr. Jordan came to Washington and engaged in the real estate business as a salesman, with some success. His pertinacity and energy soon won the respect of some of the biggest financial people of the capital. Then he began to branch out.

In 1904 he married Miss Martha Munsey of Elkton City, Md. Mrs. Jordan was not a wealthy woman. Within less than a year of their marriage Mrs. Jordan inherited from an uncle about \$75,000. She was prompt to pool her interests with those of her husband. In the winter of 1905-1906 Mr. Jordan acquired control of the Traders National Bank of Washington, a small and conservative concern.

Mr. Jordan extended the Traders National Bank, broadly diversifying the class of business which it handled. He extended his holdings of bank stock to include a minority interest in the United States Trust Company, which was established about a year later, with Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia as its president.

A little later Mr. Jordan acquired complete control of the United States Trust Company. Senator Scott was forced out of the presidency. Then the Traders National Bank liquidated voluntarily and its business building became the first branch of the United States Trust Company.

A little later Mr. Jordan's trust company swallowed up a savings bank in Seventh street, and later another savings bank in the north end of Washington.

One of Jordan's First Mistakes.

Recently the United States Trust Company obtained a plot of ground at Dupont Circle. There they erected a handsome branch bank. This was one of the first mistakes of Mr. Jordan's career.

The property had been included in the bank's assets as worth \$115,000. The Controller of the Currency recently warned the trust company that it must write off about \$50,000 of this value from its list of assets.

It is understood that the trust company had become overextended in other real estate properties. An examination by a Federal examiner is said to have been the immediate cause of the run. The examiner consulted other Washington bankers in regard to certain of the United States company's assets and the trouble started.

The run began shortly after noon and increased steadily until the closing hour.

Overextension of what at one time seemed to be a limitless credit is given as the cause of the downfall. Mr. Jordan's contest with Senator Scott resulted in the formation of the Continental Trust Company, of which Senator Scott to-day is president.

Upon his retirement from the office of Controller of the Currency Lawrence O. Murray was elected president of the United States Trust Company. He is its nominal president to-day, but owing to ill health has not assumed the active management of the corporation.

Mr. Jordan, while relinquishing his nominal office as president, has remained as active head of the institution.

Mr. Jordan was urged for chairman of the inaugural committee at the Wilson inauguration, but the conservative bankers here blocked the appointment.

The United States Trust Company last January inaugurated an extensive Christmas savings scheme by which the depositors were invited to take out bankbooks with the understanding that they would deposit for fifty weeks a dollar a week, the principal and interest to remain

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MITCHELL OFF FOR PANAMA.

New York's Mayor-elect Delighted
With Visit to Jamaica.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 21.—John Purroy Mitchell, Mayor-elect of New York, and Mrs. Mitchell sailed this afternoon on the steamer Tenadores for Colon. Mr. Mitchell said he was delighted with his stay on the island.

MINERS IN AIRTIGHT PRISON.

Fall of Coal Seals Them Up; They
Are Rescued Unconscious.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Nov. 21.—After being entombed eight hours in a breast at the Susquehanna company's Richard mine Charles Wykesky and Joseph Stankesky were rescued this evening.

An immense fall of coal blocked the exit of a breast as the two men worked and the air passage was blocked after a lump of coal struck it. The miners eventually became unconscious as the oxygen was exhausted in their narrow prison. They were almost dead when found and were resuscitated after much difficulty.

BRING 14 WALRUSES, SPOIL OF ARCTIC HUNT

Four Killers of Big Game Re-
turn From Thrilling Chase
in Frozen North.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—After fighting their way through ice clogged seas and wintry sales and penetrating to a point in the Arctic Ocean seldom if ever visited by sportsmen four widely known big game hunters have returned to this city with a thrilling story of their experiences.

The hunters are Alfred M. Collins of Bryn Mawr, vice-president of the A. M. Collins Company, 226 Columbia avenue; Gilpin Lovering of Jenkintown, Marshall Scull of Overbrook and Dr. Arthur W. Eiting of Albany, N. Y. They brought back as trophies from the cold north five polar bears, four black bears, two brown bears, fourteen walruses and eight caribou.

The hunters had many exciting experiences in the pursuit of big game. Once their small boats were surrounded by a herd of walrus that were enraged because one of their number had been killed. They charged the boats and the hunters were obliged to take to their oars and pull back to the schooner for dear life.

The hunting was done in the Arctic Ocean north of Bering Strait as far as Herald Island off the northern coast of Siberia, 300 miles west of the Strait; in eastern Siberia, in the Bering Sea and on the Kenai Peninsula of Alaska.

SAYRE-WILSON LICENSE ISSUED.

Superstition Defied Again By Ob-
taining It on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The license for the marriage of Miss Jessie Wilson, the President's daughter, and Francis B. Sayre was taken out here this afternoon. As it is not compulsory for the contracting parties to appear in person, neither Miss Wilson nor Mr. Sayre went to the marriage license clerk's office.

Irvin H. Hoover, clerk at the White House, appeared for them. Hoover gave the age of Miss Wilson as 26 and that of Mr. Sayre as 28 years.

A license was obtained also for the Rev. Dr. Sylvester W. Veach of Princeton, who will officiate, this being necessary before a preacher can perform a wedding ceremony in the District of Columbia.

The selection of Friday for taking out the license is another defiance of superstition by the Wilsons.

OFFERS \$40,000 FOR TROTTER.

Russia Cables Instructions to Buy
Horse Show Prize Winner.

Capt. Paul Rodzenko, who represents Russia at the Horse Show, received a cable from the Government yesterday authorizing him to offer \$40,000 for the trotter J. Malcolm Forbes, which won the roadster championship of the show in addition to other blue ribbons.

J. Malcolm Forbes was entered and shown by Thomas W. Murphy, the Grand Circuit driver. The Russian officer made the big offer for the horse and Murphy communicated with the owner, James R. McGowan of Mount Sterling, Ky.

J. Malcolm Forbes, besides being true to the type of the American trotter, has a mark of 2:08 on the track. The Russians want him to improve the blood of their trotters.

THREE WEEKS BRIDE ENDS LIFE.

Jumps From Window When Hus-
band Won't Make Up Quarrel.

Mrs. Rose Roth, three weeks married, but separated from her husband for two weeks of that time, committed suicide last night in front of her husband and her brother. She and her brother had called upon her husband at his home, 197 Brook avenue, The Bronx, to try to patch up a quarrel between the bride and her husband. When she could not get the girl, who was 17 years old, jumped out of the fourth story window.

The girl had lived before her marriage with Mrs. Siegel, 173 Brook avenue, and came from Russia two years ago. Her marriage to Max Roth on November 1 was the occasion for a great local celebration. The next day she and her husband quarreled. They bickered for a week, when he sent her to live with her brother, Herman Schlemm, 112 Goerck street.

Last night she and Herman went back to her husband's flat to get some of her clothes. She tried to make peace with her husband, but he wouldn't have it.

"If you won't make up with me I am going to end it all," said the girl. Then she jumped.

ANTIDILUVIAN WHISKY.
Purely and maturely—that sums up Antidiluvian. Luytels Bros., N. Y.—Ad.

REBELS SEIZE THE BRITISH OIL WORKS AT TUXPAN FOR RANSOM

How Huerta Issued Orders
to Keep Himself in Power

INSTRUCCIONES PRIVADAS DEL GOBIERNO FEDERAL
AL GENERAL JOAQUIN MAASS GOBERNADOR DEL ESTADO DE PUE-
BLA, PARA REMITIRLAS A LOS JEFE POLITICOS DE LOS DISTRITOS

PRIMERA.— Si alguno de los Presidentes Municipales tiene, compromisos con alguno de los partidos militantes, con toda discrecion se procurará su remocion, para obtener completa solidad de dichos Presidentes, con los Jefes Politicos.

SEGUNDA.— Se recomienda muy especialmente que los nombramientos de instaladores de las casillas electorales, recaigan en personas de entera confianza, para que sin vacilaciones sigan las ordenes que reciben.

TERCERA.— Si aun hubiere tiempo se ordenará terminantemente que las casillas correspondientes a las fincas no se instalen en las cabeceras de Municipios o poblaciones, sino en alguna de dichas fincas que corresponda a la seccion, a fin de que en ellas dejen de concurrir los instaladores y escrutadores, siende el punto capital omitir elecciones en dos terceras partes de las casillas que forman el distrito y una o más. En consecuencia a lo sumo se instalarán casillas. Para satisfacer las exigencias de la ley y no hacer perceptible la omision antes dicha, debe publicarse completa la lista de instaladores y escrutadores en los términos prevenidos en la segunda parte del articulo 13 de la ley electoral de 31 de mayo de 1913, recomendándose especialmente que solo se envíen los nombramientos que correspondan a la tercera parte o menos de las secciones entre las cuales se comprendan igualmente las casillas electorales que deben votar en la poblacion urbana.

CUARTA.— En las casillas electorales que funcionen se aproveharán las boletas en blanco para obtener que la mayoría abso luta de los votos recaiga en las personas siguientes:

PRESIDENTE: GRAL. DE DIVISION VICTORIANO HUERTA.

VICEPRESIDENTE: GRAL. DE DIVISION AURELIANO BLANQUET.

QUINTA.— A pesar de que el articulo 31 prescribe que la remision de expedientes electorales se hará directamente a la Cámara de Diputados se ordenará a los instaladores que esa remision la hagan a la Jefatura Política, haciendo el Jefe un examen de expedientes, y si están de acuerdo con estas instrucciones, los devolverá a los instaladores, que se los remitieron remitieron haciéndoles notar que deben mandarlos directamente a la Cámara de Diputados. Si al verificarse el examen encuentra que ha funcionado más de la tercera parte del número de las casillas, omitirán el envío de expedientes que sea necesario para que la Cámara de Diputados reciba la tercera parte o menos.

SEXTA.— Darán completa libertad a los partidos politicos y a los ciudadanos en las casillas electorales que funcionen, para que formen toda clase de protestas siempre que estas se refieran a violaciones cometidas por los partidarios de cualquiera de los candidatos que contendian en la lucha política; pero siempre que esas protestas no recaigan sobre la votación a que alude la fracción cuarta.

SEPTIMA.— Si al examinar los expedientes electorales en contraven los Jefes Politicos que la votación no corresponde a estas instrucciones, antes de hacer la remision de expedientes aludidos harán los arreglos convenientes para que expedientes y actas correspondan en todo al contenido de las instrucciones a formar.

OCTAVA.— Designarán personas de toda confianza y bien instruidas en la ley electoral que vigilen con toda reserva las casillas que funcionen y formulen en ellas toda clase de protestas, en los términos del articulo 30 de la ley electoral; bien entendidas dichas personas de que las protestas deben basar sobre la votación que se refiera a cualquiera de las candidaturas que hayan contenido, pero nunca a la prevista en la instrucción cuarta.

NOVENA.— Pasada la elección hará una concentración violenta de datos del número exacto de casillas que funcionaron, y lo comunicará en telegrama cifrado al Gobierno. Si fuere posible el mismo día con carta cifrada valiéndose de la clave y enviéndola con un correo de toda confianza.

Here Is a Translation of Huerta's Instructions

THE SUN received from Mexico City yesterday a document, a photograph facsimile of which is shown above. It purports to be the official instructions sent by the Federal Government to the Jefes politicos throughout the republic previous to the Presidential election of October 26 last.

Translation of the Instructions.

Here is a translation of the document: "Private Instructions from the Federal Government to Gen. Joaquin Maass, Governor of the State of Puebla, for transmission to the Jefes politicos of the districts.

"1. If any of the municipal presidents are in league with any of the revolutionary parties they must be removed from office discreetly, so that there may be entire cooperation between the municipal presidents and the Jefes politicos.

"2. It is especially advisable that the men appointed to supervise the polling shall be trustworthy persons who will unhesitatingly obey any orders given to them.

"3. If there is still time orders are to be given that the booths intended to receive the votes of persons living on ranches shall not be installed in the towns or villages corresponding to the ranches, but in one of the ranches, so that the watchers may not attend, the principal object aimed at being to omit elections in at least two-thirds of the polling booths in each district. For this reason not more than booths are to be installed in your district. To conform to the law and conceal this omission, a complete list of the election watchers is to be published according to the second part of article 13 of the electoral law of May 31, 1913, and special attention is called to the necessity of appointing such officers only for one-third of the booths of each section, this provision to be regarded as holding good for municipal districts as well as others.

How to Fix Returns.

"4. The examination by the Jefes politicos reveals that the returns do not correspond with these instructions they will make whatever arrangements may be necessary so that the returns shall correspond entirely with the said instructions.

"5. Trustworthy persons well conversant with the electoral law are to be named to attend to all classes of protests in accordance with article 30 of the electoral law, but it must be well understood that the protests must be limited to the vote for candidates actually in the contest but must not affect the result as given in article 4.

"6. After the election has been held the Jefes politicos will make an exact return of the number of booths where votes actually have been cast and send it in either by telegraph to the Government, if possible this should be done the same day and the list be sent to the Government by means of a cipher letter, using the code sent out, and forwarding the document by a confidential messenger."

The Compulsory Choice.

"4. Blank ballots will be used in the polling booths, which may be established so that the absolute majority of votes cast shall give the following result:

"President.—Gen. Victoriano Huerta.

"Vice-President.—Gen. Aureliano Blanquet.

"5. In spite of the fact that article 31

Gen. Aguilar Threatens to
Cut Off Supply for
Railroads.

TO PARALYZE SERVICE

He Orders the Pearson Syn-
dicate to Meet His
Terms.

TO REMOVE FOREIGNERS

Washington Gets Despatch
From Aguilar Promis-
ing Fair Play.

MADEROS ON A WARSHIP

The Chester Ordered to Take
Them to Sea—Lind
Aids Fugitives.

Mexican rebels under Gen. Aguilar have seized all of the British oil properties at Tuxpan and are demanding a money settlement with the Pearson syndicate before surrendering the properties.

Gen. Aguilar threatens to cut off the supply of oil and paralyze the National Railway service. He also demands the removal of all foreigners employed by the syndicate.

On the other hand the State Department at Washington has received assurances from Gen. Aguilar that he will protect the oil properties.

Daniel and Evaristo Madero, who sought refuge on the American battleship Rhode Island at Vera Cruz by the aid of John Lind, have been transferred to the Chester, which will take them to sea.

Lord Cowdray's reference to being the victim of calumny was aimed at a Washington lawyer, who was an adviser of the late President Madero and a representative of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

REBELS CAPTURE OIL FIELDS.

They Get Possession of All Pearson
Properties at Tuxpan.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21.—The manager in Mexico City of the Pearson syndicate received to-night a telegram from Gen. Aguilar, the rebel commander at Tuxpan, informing him that the rebels were in possession of all the Pearson properties, including El Potrero, the biggest oil gusher in the world.

Gen. Aguilar ordered the manager to go at once to Tuxpan and meet the rebels' terms, which evidently mean that he expects the payment of a large sum of money for the surrender of the oil properties.

No reply to this message was sent by the Pearson manager.

Gen. Aguilar, in his message, also threatened to cut off the supply of oil for the national railroads. This is the only source of fuel for the roads.

He also demands the immediate removal of all foreigners employed by the Pearson syndicate "in order to avoid international complications."

No Quorum of Congress.